

RODSHTEYN, A.G., aknd.tekhn.nauk; FOMIN, A.I., inzh.

Using vibrorolled slabs for lining irrigation canals. Gidr. 1 mel.
15 no.10:26-29 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

RODSHTEYN, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Sealing of joints in precast reinforced concrete linings of canals.
Gidr. i mel. 12: no.10:30-34 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya,
kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidro-
geologii.

(Canals)

(Precast concrete construction)

RODSHTEYN, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Recent developments in sealing bituminous joints of concrete canal linings. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.6:41-45 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.
(Tajikistan--Irrigation canals and flumes)

RODSHTEYN, A. G., Engineer,

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Distribution of Contact Stresses under Rigid Dies on a Sand Base."

24/6/50

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewage, Hydraulic Structures and Engineering
Hydro-geology-VODGEO.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

RODSHTEYN, A. G.

USSR/Engineering - Construction,
Foundations

Sep 51

"Experimental Determination of Reactive Pressures
Along the Base of Rigid Foundations," A. G.
Rodshteyn, Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9, pp 29-31

Designers of foundations still use various
hypotheses and accept arbitrary assumptions which
lead to extremely high safety factors and increase
costs of structures. Expts conducted in VODGEO
Inst brought conclusions that: sand ground, as
base of structure, must be considered not as loose
body but as sufficiently dense medium subject to

201T97

USSR/Engineering - Construction, Sep 51
Foundations (Contd)

laws of linearly deformable medium; character of
distribution of reactive pressures under rigid
foundation on sand base depends mainly on in-
tensity of applied load, i.e., on deg of develop-
ment of plastic deformations in base.

201T97

DUNDUKOV, M.D., inzhener; SAMSONOV, V.N.; KARPENKO, F.A.; KRIGER, N.I.;
KUZ'MIN, P.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHEL'YAPIN, R.S.,
kandidat tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOV, O.N., inzhener; MALYSHEV, M.I.,
professor; RODSHTEYN, A.G., kandidat tekhn. nauk; GOL'DSHTEYN, M.N.
professor; ABILEV, Yu.N., professor.

Discussion of the problem of building on coarsely porous settling
soils. Stroi. prom. 33 no. 5:40-45 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Soil mechanics)

ALYAKRINSKIY, Georgiy Sergeyevich; RODSHEYN, A.I., prof., doktor
ekon. nauk, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, nauchnyy red.;
SATANOVSKIY, Ya.S., retsenzent; SLONIM, A.I., retsenzent;
KUSKOVA, A.I., red.; ERASTOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic analysis of the means for lowering production
costs] Ekonomicheskii analiz rezervov snizheniya sebestoi-
mosti produktsii. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 20. p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Costs, Industrial)

RODSHTEYN, L.S., inzh.

Operational reliability is the most important technical and economic index of the quality of an electric machine. From. energ. 18 no.6:11-13 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric machinery)

RODSHTEYN, L. A.

RODSHTEYN, L. A.: "Extension of the electric arc in DC contactors."
Min Electrical Engineering Industry. Sci Res Inst of the Min Elec-
trical Engineering Industry. Leningrad, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of doctor of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

AC 123456789

110-10-11/18

AUTHOR: Bron, O.B., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Rodshteyn, L.A., Engineer.

TITLE: ~~The Frequency of Opening of Direct-current Contactors.~~
(Chastota otklyucheni kontaktorov postoyannogo toka.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.10,
pp. 52 - 59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the use of closed-type arc-suppression chambers contactor equipment may be made much smaller. However, the opinion has often been expressed that apparatus of this kind can only be used when the frequency of operation is low. This opinion is usually based on the idea that since all the arc energy has to be dissipated in the chamber it will probably get too hot. This article considers the question of heating of closed arcing chambers in direct current contactors and shows that equipment of this kind is suitable for many installations with severe operating conditions.

An expression is derived for the energy dissipated in the arc. It is shown that in order to determine this energy it is necessary to know the law of change of arc current with time. However, this function is difficult to determine and approximations have to be used. Current-time curves during arc suppression determined experimentally are given in Fig.1.

Card 1/6

The Frequency of Opening of Direct-current Contactors. 110-10-11/18

The dotted curves correspond to the recommended approximate relationship and are in good agreement with the experimental values. An expression is then derived for the energy dissipated in the arc which is found to be proportional to a certain numerical coefficient. Curves for this coefficient are given in Fig. 2, and it is shown that over an important part of the range the factor changes very little and may be considered constant so that a simple expression is obtained for the current in the arc which is found to change in a linear manner with time.

The energy dissipated in an arc was determined experimentally. The circuit disconnected had an inductance of 11 mH and an initial current of 100 A whilst the voltage was changed from 50 to 500 V. The circuit was opened by a contactor type K Γ -203 with an open arc-suppression chamber. Oscillographic records were made on the current in the circuit and the voltage at the contactor terminals. The energy dissipated in the arc was determined from the oscillograms and calculated from the expression given in the paper. The time required to suppress the arc, which is necessary for the calculations, was determined experimentally, and is shown in Fig. 3a, whilst Fig. 3b gives the theoretical curve and experimental points. Agreement is good.

Card 2/6 The arc energy equation is derived for a circuit containing

The Frequency of Opening of Direct-current Contactors.

110-10-11/18

inductance and resistance but is also applicable to the disconnection of a direct current motor. It can also be used without change to determine the energy on disconnecting a motor with retarded rotor. Brief analytical considerations show that the energy reaching the arc from the generator is considerably less when switching off a rotating motor than for a circuit containing inductance and resistance with equal values of current and inductance.

The disconnection of a πH type electric motor is then considered. Values of the inductance of four pole machines of the πH series calculated from an expression given in the paper are presented in Table 1 which also gives the time constants and arc energy on disconnecting the motors when operating under full load. Graphs of the inductance of the armature circuits of motors of the πH series are given in Fig. 4.

Calculations are then made of the permissible frequency of switching off using a contactor with closed arc suppression device.

An expression is derived for the temperature rise of the arc suppression chamber and, assuming a maximum permissible temperature rise, a limiting frequency of operation is determined. In

Card 3/6 Table 1, information is given about available types of contactors

The Frequency of Opening of Direct-current Contactors. 110-10-11/18

that can be used to control electric motors of the Π series. In order to calculate the permissible frequency of opening it is assumed that the contactor works together with a motor which gives the greatest arc energy in the arc-suppression chamber permitted for the given contactor. The frequency of operation is then determined for a particular case and Table 2 shows the permissible number of operations per hour for contactors with closed arc-suppression chambers controlling electric motors of the Π series. The rates vary from 3 000 to 8 000 operations per hour.

Experiments were made to establish the relationship between the temperature rise of arc suppression chambers and the frequency of operation. The tests were made with single pole contactors for currents of 25 and 100 A using closed arc-suppression chambers. The voltage was twice that which occurs on disconnecting the normally-loaded motor. The rated current of the contactor was opened at frequencies ranging from 600 to 4 800 per hour. Inductance was provided by air-cored reactors. The results are given in Fig. 5 and it will be seen that the experimental values are never greater than the calculated ones. Tests were then made with contactors of the KM-2000 series for 50 and 100 A. The contactors operated at 1.2 times rated current at

Card 4/6

The Frequency of Opening of Direct-current Contactors. 110-10-11/18

116 V at the rate of 1 200 times an hour and the temperature of the chamber did not exceed 90 °C. Under these conditions, the contactors were operated up to 500 000 times without signs of damage. Fig. 6 shows various curves for permissible frequency of operation of a contactor type KN-203 for various operating conditions.

In the calculations it is assumed that the arc suppression chamber can operate at a temperature of 250 °C, which is permissible for asbestos cement and ceramics. If this temperature proves too high for other types of contactor the method of calculation can still be used to determine the permissible frequency of operation. Finally, it has been supposed that if contactors with closed chambers are operated at high-frequency, volatilised metal from the contacts will be deposited on the chamber walls. This effect was not observed even in a contactor operating 1 200 times an hour for half a million times.

It follows from the calculations and tests that contactors with closed chambers are suitable for many severe conditions of operation. The procedure of calculation that is given can be used to determine the permissible frequency of operation of contactors with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes.

Card 5/6 There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 5 Slavic references.

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Bron, O. B., Professor, Doctor of
Technical Sciences, Rodshteyn, L. A., Candidate of Technical
Sciences

SOV/105-58-12-3/28

TITLE:

Electric Arcs in Longitudinal Slits (Elektricheskaya duga
v prodol'nykh shchelyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 14 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Electric arc extinction devices with narrow longitudinal
slits are widely used in circuit breaking instruments for
high and low voltage. Here, new processes having not yet
been investigated are dealt with and the results having been
formerly obtained were proved and generalized. First of all,
the electric direct current arc was investigated. It moved
along copper electrodes which were fastened between two sheets
of asbestos cement. These sheets formed a narrow longitudinal
slit. Investigations were carried out in the range of current
strength from 100 to 2,500 A at a slit separation $\delta = 1$ to
4 mm and a power of the magnetic field $H = 1$ to 2000 Oe. The
interelectrode distance was 15 and 30 mm. The measurement

Card 1/4

Electric Arcs in Longitudinal Slits

SOV/105-58-12-3/28

of the electric arc speed essentially proved the results having been formerly obtained (Refs 1,2). New values were found for the longitudinal gradient of the voltage in the pile of the electric arc. The longitudinal gradient of the electric voltage (of the electric arc in the longitudinal slit) depends only to a small extent on speed. This dependence is essentially stronger pronounced in an open arc. As the walls very often get glowing and start conducting the current, one cannot always assert that all the measured current passes the electric arc. (In order to obtain the characteristics of the immovable electric arc) two methods were applied and the results compared: 1) The method of extrapolation and 2) Immediate measuring of the current and of the voltage in the immovable electric arc, which was excited in a narrow longitudinal slit for a very short period. The results after these two methods showed approximatively the same values. The test data obtained were used in order to obtain a number of equations, connected with each other and passing into one another, static volt-ampere characteristics of the electric arc. The next task was the investigation of the electric arc in a slit with ribs. All the conditions were

Card 2/4

Electric Arcs in Longitudinal Slits

SOV/105-58-12-3/28

the same as mentioned before. Only the form of the slit was different. The ribs and the enlargement of the slit turned out to have no influence on the speed of arc-movement. The speed remained the same as in flat parallel slits. The magnitude of the longitudinal gradient of the voltage proved to be dependent on the number of the ribs and on the form of the enlargement. All the curves for the slit with ribs were higher than those for slits with flat-parallel walls. The increase of the voltage on the pile of the arc in the slit with ribs seems to be connected with the intensification of the longitudinal gradient of the voltage in the section with cross-slits. It was established that the existence of slits increases the mean gradient in the pile of the electric arc with open slits by 40% to 60% and with closed slits by 30% to 40% when compared with the slits with flat-parallel walls. These investigations demonstrate certain advantages of the arc extinction chambers with slits with ribs in

Card 3/4

Electric Arcs in Longitudinal Slits

SOV/105-58-12-3/28

relation to those with slits disposing of flat-parallel walls. There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958

Card 4/4

RODSHTEYN, L.S., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Means for increasing the reliability of electrical machines.
Energetik 13 no.11:2-4 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

RODSHTEYN, L.S., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); PANFILOVA, V.A., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Change in the internal air distribution of some slow-speed electrical machines based on the results of thermal and ventilation tests. Elektrichestvo no.6:81-84 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

RGDSHTEYN, Lev Abramovich; KRASNOGORODTSEV, S.A., inzh., red.

[Low-voltage electrical apparatus] Elektricheskie apparaty nizkogo napriazheniia. Moskva, Energiia, 1964.
(MIRA 18:1)
367 p.

BILIMOV, A.P.; SHECHETININA, I.N.; KORNILOVA, I.I.; ANTONOVA, L.N.;
KALENLIKINE, L.M.; IAGHASHVILI, I.N.; TSTERKIN, G.U.; GARBUS,
I.B.; POPOVA, V.N.; BODSHTEYN, L.I.

Results of the treatment of acute dysentery at home;
preliminary report. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immunit. 42
no. 6:10-21 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. 17 Moskovskiy meditsinskii institut imeni Pirogova, 2-ya
Klinicheskaya Infektsionnaya Bol'nitsa i polikliniki Pervomayskogo
i Frunzenskogo rayona Moskvy.

L 22184-66 EWA(h)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(1)/EWP(v) TG

ACC NR: AP6012990

SOURCE CODE: UR/0091/65/000/011/0002/0004

AUTHOR: Rodshteyn, L. S. (Engineer; Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Paths to increased electric machine reliability 14 55
25 8

SOURCE: Energetik, no. 11, 1965, 2-4

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: Questions of reliability are not being given, in the opinion of the author, sufficient attention in the planning and manufacture of electric machines. This results in unnecessarily high expenditures on operation and maintenance. Analysis shows that, in spite of the many great disruptions in usage conditions permitted at many enterprises, the main reason for the high breakdown rate of some electric machines is their low reliability. This article presents some examples of the shortcomings of electric motors and machines and the breakdowns which result. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: none

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UDC: 621.313.019.3

MELIKHOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; RODSHTEYN, L.S., inzh.

Centralized repair and modernization of electric equipment.
Prom. energ. 16 no.8:20-23 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric machinery—Repairing)

RODSHTEYN, L.S.

PEREL'MUTER, N.M.; RODSHTEYN, L.S.

Transformer of current frequency for lumbering. Les.prom. 14 no.6:17-18
Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki (for Perel'muter). 2. Zavod imeni Kalinina (for Rodshteyn).
(Electric transformers)

MELIKHOV, Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk[deceased]; RODSHEYN,
Lyudvig Solomonovich, inzh.; PEVISOV, V.M., inzh., red.;
KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; KOROVINA, N.I., tekhn.
red.

[Organization and the economics of electric equipment
repair work in the metallurgical industry] Organizatsiia
i ekonomika elektromontnykh rabot v metallurgicheskoi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 246 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

RODSHTEYN, I.S., inzh.; PANFILOVA, V.A., inzh.

Improvement of SM-1710-8 type synchronous motors. Prom. energ. 20
no.9:6-8 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RODSHTEYN, O.A.

Virological and serological characteristics of paralytic spinal forms of poliomyelitis. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol 26:126-143 '64.

Virological and serological characteristics and some epidemiological properties of the pontile form of poliomyelitis occurring in the form of isolated paralysis of the facial musculature. Ibid.:144-169

Experience in the isolation of poliomyelitis viruses with simultaneous use of tissue cultures from human embryonic fibroblasts and inoculated cultures from amniotic cells. Ibid.:238-250

Neutralization test on single-layer tissue cultures for serologic studies on poliomyelitis. Ibid.:307-313
(MIRA 18:12)

RODSHTEYN, O.A.; IDINA, M.S.

Results of the microbiological, virological and clinical studies of acute intestinal diseases in infants. Report No.1; Results of microbiological and virological examinations of infants hospitalized for acute intestinal disorders. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 26:173-180 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

FRATUSEVICH, R.M.; ZUYEVA, M.Ya.; KUTINA, L.S.; MAYOROVA, L.P.;
RODSHTEYN, O.A.; CHERNOVA, E.A.

Data for the study of the epidemic outbreak of serous meningitis
in Monchegorsk in Murmansk Province during 1960. Trudy Len.
inst. epid. i mikrobiol 26:199-210 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta detskikh infektsiy,
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera, Leningrad
i Gorodskoy bol'nitsy goroda Monchegorska.

RODSHTEYN, O.A.; PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Methodology for the isolation and identification of
cytopathogenic enteroviruses. Trudy Len. inst. epid.
i mikrobiol. 26:226-237 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

FRATUSEVICH, R.M.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.

Clinical virological characteristics of isolated paresis of the musculature of facial expression. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.7:973-978 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy pediatricheskiy institut (dir. L.S. Kutina) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera (dir. - prof. K.N. Tokarevich), Leningrad.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (PARALYSIS, FACIAL)

RODSHTEYN, O.A.

Study of poliomyelitis etiology in Leningrad during different periods of the year. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 19:124-130 '59. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii poliomiylita (rukovoditel' Kh.S. Kotlyarova) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera.

(LENINGRAD--POLIOMYELITIS)

RODSHTEYN, O.A.; PRATUSEVICH, R.M.

Data on the virological characteristics of isolated facial
pareses. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 19:141-149 '59.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii poliomyelita (rukovoditel' Kh.S. Kotlyarova)
Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
imeni Pastera i kliniki poliomyelita (rukovoditel' R.M. Pratuse-
vich) Leningradskogo GNIPI.
(PARALYSIS, FACIAL) (POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES)

IDINA, M.S.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.; PODOPLEKIN, V.D.

Results of the microbiological, virological and clinical studies of acute intestinal diseases in infants. Report No.2: Identification of cytopathogenic agents isolated from the intestinal tract of children hospitalized for acute intestinal disorders. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 26:181-198 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz laboratoriy kishchenykh infektsiy i poliyemiyelita Instituta imeni Pastera, Leningrad i kafedroy pediatrii i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

KOTLYAROVA, Kh.S.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.; GUR'YEVA, Ye.P.

Epidemiology of poliomyelitis in various stages of the
epidemic curve. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:
23-28 JI '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni Pastera.

KOTLYAROVA, Kh.S.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.; GUR'YEVA, Ye.P.; SENA, N.D.; GALKO, N.V.

Epidemiological characteristics of poliomyelitis in Leningrad
during 1957. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 17:156-168 '58.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny imeni Pastera (dir. M.Ya. Nikitin).
(~~LENINGRAD—POLIOMYELITIS—CASES, CLINICAL REPORTS, STATISTICS~~)

PRATUSEVICH, R.M.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.

Clinical and virusological parallels in acute poliomyelitis.
Pediatriia 23 no. 5:16-20 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(POLIOMYELITIS)

RODSHTEYN, P. M.

2307. THE ZHDANOV COKE AND CHEMICAL WORKS. Maksimov, V.A., Rodshteyn, P.M. and Krilevetski, A.I. (Rokh i Khim. (Coke & Chem., Moscow), 1957, (11), 58-64). An illustrated account is given of the development of this works. It was one of the first to be built to Soviet plans by Soviet engineers. The benzol scrubber plant started operating in 1937. The works was destroyed during the war and reconstruction started in 1943. (L).

Handwritten: Rodshteyn P.M.

V Purification of waste water. M. I. Lyukimson, S. B. Kotel'nikov, P. M. Rodshtein, and N. I. Amitina. U.S.S.R. 107,042, Aug. 25, 1937. Waste water from the As-soda S purification unit is treated with SO_2 to oxidize the thio-sulfate and neutralize the soln., thereby recovering addnl. S and Na_2SO_4 .
M. Hosh

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MAKSIMOV, V.A.; RODSHTEYN, P.M.; KRULEVETSKIY, A.I.
MAKSIMOV, V.A.; RODSHTEYN, P.M.; KRULEVETSKIY, A.I.

Zhdanov By-Product Coking Plant. Koks i khim. no.11:58-64 '57.
(Zhdanov--Coke industry) (MIRA 10:12)

Rodshcheyn, P.M.

68-11-11/11

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V.A., Rodshcheyn, P.M., and Krulevetskiy, A.I.

TITLE: **Zhdanov** Coke Oven Works (Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.11, pp. 58 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical review of the development of the above works is given. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PAUNESCU-PODEANU, A., prof.; GEORGESCU, I., dr.; HAMMER, A., dr.; MICLEA, F.,
dr.; MUNTEANU, M., dr.; RODULA, P., dr.; DINU, I., dr.; DANCAU, G.,
dr.; CHIRITA, P.

Phenylbutazone as an adjuvant in the therapy of myocardial infarct.
Med. intern., Bucur 13 no.4:533-539 Ap '61.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT therapy) (PHENYLBUTAZONE therapy)

RODZEVICH, Petr Ivanovich, inzh.; NIKBERG, Il'ya Moiseyevich, inzh.;
BARATS, Aleksandr Isaakovich, inzh.; PETRICHENKO, V.K.,
red.; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Reinforcement of metallurgical equipment parts] Uprochnenie detalei metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 342 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MASLENNIKOV, M.M., professor; RAPIPORT, M.S., dotsent; RODZEVICH, S.S.,
redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Aviation engines using light fuel] Aviatsionnye dvigateli legkogo
topliva; obshchii kurs. Moskva, Glavnaia red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry,
1946. 406 p. Vol.2. [Design and calculation of strength] Konstruk-
tsiia i raschet na prochnost'. (MIRA 8:5)
(Airplanes--Engines)

ARONOV, Samuil Grigor'yevich; BAUTIN, Ivan Grigor'yevich; VOLKOVA, Zoya Andreyevna; VOLOSHIN, Arkhip Il'ich; VIROZUB, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; GABAY, Lev Izrailevich, DIDENKO, Viktor Yefimovich; ZASHKVARA, Vasil'y Grigor'yevich; IVANOV, Pavel Aleksandrovich, KUSTOV, Boris Iosifovich [deceased]; KOTOV, Ivan Konstantinovich; KOTKIN, Aleksandr Matveevich; KOMANOVSKIY, Maksim Semenovich; LEYTES, Viktor Abramovich, MOROZ, Mikhail Yakovlevich; NIKOLAYEV, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich. OBUKHOV-SKIY Yakov Mironovich; RODSHTEYN, Pavel Moiseyevich; SAPOZHNIKOV, Yakov Yudovich, SENICHENKO, Sergey Yefimovich; TOPORKOV, Vasil'y Yakovlevich; CHERMNYKH Mikhail Sergeyevich; CHERKASSKAYA, Esfir' Ionovna, SHVARTS, Semen Aronovich; SHERMAN, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SHVARTS, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich; LIBERMAN, S.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Producing blast furnace coke of uniform quality; a collection of articles for the dissemination of advanced practices] Poluchenie domennogo koksa postoiannogo kachestva; sbornik statei po obmenu peredovym opytom. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 300 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Coke industry)

20

ca

Determination of the free calcium hydroxide in hardened cements and cement-trass mixtures as well as the combined calcium hydroxide in hardened lime-trass mixtures. V. Koll, *Zement* 26, 94-7 (1935); cf. C. A. 29, 1801¹.— Test specimens of pure cement, cement-trass mixes and lime-trass mixes moist-cured up to half a year under CO₂-free conditions showed the following facts regarding the free Ca(OH)₂ present: The addn. of trass to cement does not reduce the amt. of free Ca(OH)₂ in the hardened cement. Cements contg. blast-furnace slag show much less free Ca(OH)₂ than is found in portland cements. It was not detd. whether this was due to the combination with the slag or to the lower amt. of cement present. Mixes of trass and Ca(OH)₂ show considerable quantities of combined lime in the early stages of the hardening process, with but slight increase thereafter. No definite relation was observed between the combination of lime and the hardening properties of the trass in these mixes.

H. F. Kricer

AS 4-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TRAKHTENBERG, D.M., ROITSONOVSKAYA, E.I., GORDINA, Z. V., And YAKHONTOV, L.N.

1957 "The Preparation of Crystalline Erythromycin," Med. Prom., No. 7, pp 14-19,
All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Antibiotics

Translation U-3,055,486, 14 Jan 58

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>71</p> <p>13</p> <p>The Technological Process of Chill-Casting Aluminium Alloys. V. V. Rodushkin (<i>Litinski Delo (Foundry Practice)</i>, 1967, (4), 48-50).—[In Russian.] The composition, mechanical properties, and uses of chill-cast aluminium alloys are described, together with the technique of chill-casting and the causes of faulty castings.—N. A.</p>																																																			
ASB 516 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
1ST ORDER																										2ND ORDER																									
3RD ORDER																										4TH ORDER																									

RODVINSKIY, M.B.

PA-2T8

USSR/Fuel - Brown Coal

Feb 1947

"Humate Alkali Extracts from Brown Coal,"
M B Rodvinakiy, 1 p

"Tekhnika Zheleznykh Dorog" Vol 6, No 2

Chiefly a discussion of stability of colloids of
humate extracts under the physical and chemical
conditions of locomotive operation. Two graphs

276

1. 11151-66 ENT(m)/ENT(s)/ETI TJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP0020737

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/006/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Vikharev, A. F.; Andreyev, A. Ye.; Rodyakin, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of titanium tetrachloride vapor in refining magnesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 6, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: metal purification, magnesium, titanium compound

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and field tests on refining of magnesium by exposure to vapors of titanium tetrachloride were carried out in steel or titanium crucibles and employed metal containing from 0.027 to 0.032% Fe and 0.002% Si. Results indicate that titanium crucibles reduce Fe to a level of 0.005 to 0.007% and Si to trace quantities at a magnesium consumption factor of 2 to 3%. Steel crucibles required higher consumption (3 to 5%). Observations of the change in the quality of magnesium during reduction yielded results which are given in Table 1. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.721

RODYAKHIN, Z. D.

20737. Rodyakhin, Z.D. O primeneniі metallicheskih rtutnykh vypryamiteley dlya zaryadki elektrovozykh batarey. Raboty DONUGI (Donetskiy nauch. - issled. ugol'nyy in-T), sb. 5, 1949, s. 52-56

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

RODYAKHIN, Z. D.

IA 1/4975

USSR/Electricity

May 48

Rectifiers, Mercury Arc
Mining Equipment

"More Concerning the Use of Metallic Mercury Arc
Rectifiers," Z. D. Rodyakhin, *Engr*, 2 pp

"Ugol" No 5 (266)

Subject article was written in reference to article
published in "Ugol" No 2 (1947) by M. A. Gol'din on
"The Use of Metallic Mercury Rectifiers for Arcing
Storage Batteries for Mine Electric Locomotives
in the Stalin Ugol' Combine Mines." Rodyakhin
rejects statement attesting to economy of mercury

~~FDB~~

1/4975

USSR/Electricity (Cont'd)

May 48

rectifiers and presents proof showing fallacy of
Gol'din's statements.

FDB

1/4975

RODYAKIN, N.F.; CHERNYAK, E.N.; ABRAMYAN, A.A.; AMIYANTS, A.G.

Vitiligo treatment with meladinin. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.3:24-30
Mr.'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-~~venereo-~~
gicheskogo instituta (dir. M.E.Ereshev, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-
prof. N.F.Rodyakin).

(VITILIGO) (IMPERATORIN) (XANTHOTOXIN)

RODYAKIN, N.F.; CHERNYAK, E.N.; IZMAILOV, A.M.; ABRAMYAN, A.A.

Possible poisoning by toxic chemicals used in agriculture.

Zdrav. Turk. 8 no.2:28-30 F'64

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skego instituta kozh-
nykh bolezney (direktor - M.E. Ereshov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'
prof. N.F. Rodyakin).

RODYAKIN, N.F.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (Borovskii's disease) in Turkmenistan
and the problem of its eradication. Vop.kraev.paraz.Turk.SSR
3:63-69 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut, Ashkhabad.

(TURKMENISTAN--DELHI BOIL)

RODYAKIN, N.F., prof.

International forum devoted to diseases occurring in countries with
a hot climate. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.6:42-43 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(CLIMATOLOGY, MEDICAL--CONGRESSES)

RODYAKIN, N.F., kand. med. nauk

Immunity in Borovskii's disease (cutaneous leishmaniasis). Vest. dermat. i ven. 31 no.2:3-7 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. N.F. Rodyakin).
(LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS, immunol.)

BARANOV, N. N. (cont.).

"Borovskiy's Disease in the Turkmen SSR."

Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology),
No 1, January-February 1964, (biomper), Moscow.

RODYAKIN, N.F., dotsent; MOZHAR, B.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
YURKEVICH, A.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BOBROV, S.M.,
Mladshiye nauchnye sotrudniki; RUSYAYEVA, T.P.; KURBANOV; vrach;
IVANOVA, V.P., fel'dsher.

Prevention of suppurative skin diseases among cotton workers.
Vest.ven. i dermat. no.4:16-18 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venero-
logicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent N.F.Rodyakin)
(PYODERMA, prevention and control,
in cotton workers)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
pyoderma in cotton workers, prev.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/5 Dermatology, etc. May 58

RODYAKIN, N. F.

972. REGARDING IMMUNITY IN BOROVSKY'S DISEASE. (LEISHMANIOSIS OF THE SKIN) (Russian text) - Rodyakin N. F. - VESTN. DERM. VENER. 1957, 2 (3-7) Tables 3

Immunity to leishmaniosis of the skin has not been yet sufficiently studied. An analysis of clinical material and results of 7000 leishmania inoculations as well as a research of immunological reactions in patients enabled the author to approach more closely to the essence of immunity in leishmaniosis of the skin and clarify a number of questions involved. In man an immunity to leishmaniosis of the skin appears only after his having suffered from the disease and after an injection of leishmania culture. The immunity appearing in man is distinguished by its steadiness, durability and specific character. Reinfection appears in 1.9% under natural conditions and in 29% after leishmania injections. Researches of immunological processes were carried out by means of dermatological and serological reactions with application of leishmaniosis antigen, as well as by artificial superinfection in patients with this disease at its various periods. It was found that the development of immunological processes depended upon the type of leishmaniosis: they developed slowly, reaching a full immunity in the 7-month period in the former type and the 2-month period in the latter type. Injections of leishmania culture into patients who had suffered from leishmaniosis of the skin manifested that stability and tension of acquired immunity remained invariably for many years (even if a person is absent from the leishmania nidus for a long period of time). It was found that immunity to leishmaniosis of the skin was infectious in the beginning, proceeding in due course to a sterile and postinfectious stage. (XIII, 17, 50)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/8 Dermatology Aug 59

2054. TUBERCULOID FORM OF BOROVSKI'S DISEASE (TUBERCULOID LEISHMANIASIS) (Russian text) - Rodyakin N. F. Ashkhabad - TRUDY TURKM. KOZHNO-VENER. INST. (Ashkhabad) 1957, 5 (80-97) Tables 7

132 out of 1,743 patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis had the tuberculoid form of the disease and leishmaniae were found in 41 of them. 100 out of the 132 were in the age range from 2 to 17 yr. In all 132 cases the face was affected. In 68 (out of 83) cases, the tuberculous papules appeared in the healing period or during the first year after the first leishmania attack. The history of 42 (among the 132) patients revealed that the primary leishmaniasis was treated radically at the early stage of the disease, which, in the author's opinion, can have an importance in the further development of the tuberculoid forms of leishmaniasis (impaired formation of specific immunity). In 42 (out of 61) patients with tuberculoid forms, the intracutaneous reactions to the leishmania vaccine was strongly positive. References 17.

Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)

USSR / Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81663

Author : Rodyakin, M. F.

Inst : Uzbek Scient.-Res. Inst. of Skin Venerol.

Title : Cross Immunity Between Types of Borov Disease (Skin Leishmaniosis)

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Uzbekist. n-i. kozhno-venerol. in-ta, 1957, 6, 121-126

Abstract : In examining active foci of Leishmaniosis of the first and second types in 1950 and 1780 persons (respectively), a small number of repeat attacks of Leishmaniosis were noted with either type. In 1743 patients with skin Leishmaniosis examined over a period of 6 years by the Turkmenian Skin-Venerological Institute, repeat infections by the other type were found only in 21 patients (1.2%); however, cases of reinvasion were observed somewhat more

Card 1/2

USSR / Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81663

frequently. In 720 patients a positive cross-skin reaction was obtained; in 907 a positive RSK (blood serum reaction) with different types of antigens was found in 61.8-82.8%. Consequently, Leishmanian antigens of both types are non-specific and cannot be used for serological differentiation of skin Leishmaniosis types. The author is against the necessity of simultaneous vaccination by Leishmaniosis cultures of both types and suggests the use only of the second type, since it gives a stable immunity to both types in a shorter time.

Card 2/2

2

RODYAKIN, N. F., Doc of Med Sci -- (diss) "Problems of immunity and specific prophylaxis in dermal leishmaniasis." Ashkhabad, 1957, 28 pp (Tashkent Medical Institute im Molotov) 300 copies (KL, 32-57, 96)

Rodyakin, N.F.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10039

Author : Rodyakin, N.F.

Inst : -

Title : Immunity in Borovsky Disease (Skin Leishmaniasis).

Orig Pub : Vestn. dermatol. i venerol., 1957, No 2, 3-7

Abstract : An analysis of vast clinical data and observations of 7000 leishmanian culture vaccinations in foci of skin leishmaniasis (SL). No congenital immunity to SL of both types exists. The acquired immunity is stable, long-lasting (retained during the whole life of the recovered), and specific. A somewhat slower development of immunity is characteristic of the second type of SL (7 months) as distinguished from the first type (1 month). Cases of reinfection in normal circumstances were 1.9%, with artificial leishman vaccinations -- 2.9%. The immunity of SL at the beginning of disease

Card 1/2

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10039

is evidently non-sterile, but later is transformed into
a sterile, post-infectious one.

Card 2/2

RODYAKIN, N.F., prof.; DVURECHENSKAYA, N.V.; DEVLISHEVA, I.V., red.

[Cutaneous leishmaniasis (Borovskii's disease); a bibliographic index to the literature, 1862-1960 gg. Ashkhabad, 'Respublikan-skaia nauchnaia med. biblioteka, 1962. 133 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(DELHI BOIL)

RODYAKIN, N.F., dotsent; MOZHAR, B.S., kand. med. nauk; YURKEVICH, A.Ya.,
kand. med. nauk; BOBROV, S.M., mlad. nauch. sotr; RUSYAYEVA, T.P.,
mlad. nauch. sotr; KURBANOV, A.K., trach; GADZHIYEV, M.G., vrach;
VASIL'YEVA, O.A., sestra.

Use of adhesive tape caps in treating dermatomycosis under rural
conditions in Turkmenia. Vest. ven. i derm. no.5:48-50 S-0 '55.

(MIRA 9:1)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta (dir.-dotsent N. F. Rodyakin).

(SKIN, diseases,

fungus dis., ther. use of adhesive tape cap in rural
conditions in Russia)

(RURAL CONDITIONS,

in Russia, ther. of fungus dis. of skin, use of adhesive
tape cap)

(BANDAGING AND DRESSING,

adhesive tape cap, use in ther. of fungus dis. of skin
in rural conditions in Russia)

RODYAKIN, N. F.

"Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Turkmenistan and the Problem of its
Eradication."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Dermatological and Venereological Institute, Askhabad

RODYAKIN, V.

The financial department and accounting office. Fin. SSSR 38 no.1:62-63
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo otdela Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo geologicheskogo
upravleniya.

RODYAKIN, V.V.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; BOYKO, Yu.N.; VAYNSHTEYN, G.M.;
KARGIN, V.M.; BRODSKIY, E.Ye.; KHABAPOVA, N.P.; TKALICH, V.S.;
Prinimali uchastiye; PIROZHOK, Ye.V.; YURCHENKO, S.V. [deceased];
MUNTYANOV, I.P.; SUKHORUKOVA, N.Yu.; BULANAYA, N.K.; AKHTEMENKO,
N.Ya.; BRAGIN, A.M.

Handling of molten metallic magnesium. TSvet. met. 37 no.12.
53-56 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6019562

(N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/006/1245/1249

AUTHOR: Sokolon, I. I.; Sandler, R. A.; Tseluyko, I. M.; Rodyakin, V. V.;
Arutyunov, E. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Sources of contamination of magnesiothermic titanium sponge with carbon

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 6, 1966, 1245-1249¹⁸

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, carbon

ABSTRACT: The distribution of carbon present as a contaminant was studied in various zones of a lump of titanium obtained by the magnesiothermic method. The main source of carbon contamination was found to be titanium tetrachloride. Originating from the latter, carbon becomes uniformly distributed over the entire lump of titanium. The peripheral zones of the titanium lump become additionally contaminated with carbon as a result of the transfer of carbon together with iron from the material of the reactor. The presence of carbon-rich films in the samples may lead to a significant distortion of the actual carbon content in industrial titanium sponge batches. Carbon contamination is most likely in the lining category of sponge, from which the films are not removed in practice. The metallic magnesium used in the titanium industry apparently has no effect on the carbon content in the various parts of the titanium lump. It is shown that during the separation process, no appreciable

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.295

ACC NR: AP6019562

contamination of the sponge with carbon from the vacuum systems takes place. Orig.
art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *ell*

RODYAKIN, V.V.; KUSHKIN, B.N.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; PETRUN'KO, A.N.

Quality of magnesium-reduced sponge titanium as a function of
the residual content of chlorine. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:67-70
C '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VASYUTINSKIY, N.A.; RYS'YEVA, Yu.I.; RODYAKIN, V.V.; CHERNYSHEVA, S.P.;
KUCHKIN, B.N.

Metallographic study of the porosity of magnesium-reduced
titanium sponge. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:70-71 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; GLUKHOV, V.P.; USTINOV, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; PETRUN'KO,
A.N.; TUSHNIKOVA, Z.I.; KISELEV, O.G.

The dressing of a block of sponge titanium and completing
marketable batches. TSvet. met. 3; no. 12:67-70 D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

RODYAKIN, V.V.

Metal losses in slags from shaft furnace smelting of lead. TSvet.
met. 31 no.8:21-24 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Lead--Metallurgy)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; BRAGIN, A.M.; BOYKO, A.I.; RIGANELOVICH,
A.V.

Determination of oxygen and nitrogen in metallic magnesium.
Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1203-1206 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tsvetnoy metallurgii.

RODYAKIN, V.V., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Tariff manual] Tarifnoe rukovodstvo. [Soviet-Iranian railroad communications. As of May 1, 1958] Sovetsko-iranskoe zheleznodorozhnoe soobshchenie. Deistvuet s 1 maia 1958 g. [Agreement concerning Soviet-Iranian railroad communications] Soglasenie o sovetsko-iranskom zheleznodorozhnom soobshchenii. 1958. pp.1-20. [Frontier railroad agreement] Pogranichnoe zheleznodorozhnoe soglasenie. 1958. pp.21-58. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo. Nos.23 and 23-A. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Traffic) (Iran--Railroads)

137-58-6-11956

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rodyakin, V.V., Kubyshev, N.N.

TITLE: Production and Treatment of Copper-and-zinc Mattes at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-and-zinc Kombinat (Polucheniye i pererabotka medno-svintsovykh shteynov na Ust'-Kamenogorskom svintsovo-tsinkovom kombinat)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Tsent. in-t inform. M-va tsvetn. metallurgii SSSR, 1957, Nr 5, pp 26-28

ABSTRACT: A shaft furnace of new design is used to smelt a Pb agglomerate with considerable impurities, including Cu. The Pb is bottom poured from the furnace. The slag, matte, and a portion of the Pb are released into an electrically heated settling tank measuring 7.3x4.4x1.6 m. Of late the matte contents have been 20-22% Cu, 11-13% Pb, 7-8% Zn, and 15-18% S. Blowing the matte in the converter permits recovery of from 75% of the Cu (when the matte is 10% Cu) to 95% (when it is 30-35% Cu). A return slag containing 1.5-3.0% Cu is produced. Build-up of matte in the converter continues until it is 50% full of a rich mass (3-5 chargings of matte), whereupon the blow proceeds

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11956

Production and Treatment (cont.)

until white metal has been produced. The bulk of the Pb is driven off during the second period of blow. During refining to white metal, the amount of quartz addition is checked by the external appearance of the slag. Should there be excess quartz, a small amount of matte is added to the converter. The white metal is blown 40 to 90 min until blister Cu results. Cleaning of the tuyeres is performed throughout the blow. This operation is considerably more difficult than in the blowing of ordinary mattes. The blister Cu contains 93-95% Cu, 3-5% Pb, 0.04-0.05% Zn, up to 0.4% Bi and other impurities. The converter dust contains 45-50% Pb, 3.5-4.0% Zn, 4-6% Cu, 5-6% As, and up to 0.5% Se.

A.P.

1. Copper ores--Processing
2. Zinc ores--Processing
3. Minerals--Separation

Card 2/2

L 21201-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Ps-4/
Pad/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5000940 S/0136/64/000/012/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V.V., Andreyev, A. Ye., Boyko, Yu.N., Vaynshteyn, G.M.,
Kargin, V.M., Brodskiy, E. Ye., Khabarova, N.P., Tklich, V.S.

TITLE: Transportation of liquid metallic magnesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: liquid magnesium, liquid magnesium transport, titanium production,
magnesium contamination, vacuum ladle, nickel impurity

ABSTRACT: A special vacuum ladle was designed for the transportation of liquid magnesium which protects against reaction with nitrogen and oxygen and contamination by inclusions. The metal was sampled from the electrolytic cells, from the vacuum ladle and from the reactor, which is the route the magnesium followed, and the content of O, N, Cl, Fe, Si and Ni was determined in these samples. The content of all impurities except nickel dropped during the intake and transportation of the magnesium. The quality of the magnesium deteriorated when charged into the reactor, the nitrogen and oxygen contents in the samples having increased owing to poor air-tightness of the charging unit. The content of chlorine also increased. The magnesium was contaminated with nonmetallic

Card 1/3

L 21201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000940

7
inclusions mainly during the operations of sampling from the electrolytic cells and when pouring into the reducing reactors; the content of metallic impurities remained unchanged. To improve the sampling methods, and thus avoid contamination, further studies are to be directed toward excluding contact of the magnesium with the air, creation of a shielding atmosphere, and reduction of the number of operations associated with pouring the liquid magnesium from vessel to vessel. "Ye. V. Pirozhok, S.V. Yurchenko (deceased), I.P. Muntyanov, N. Yu. Sukhorukova, N.K. Bulanaya, N. Ya. Akhtemenko and A.M. Bragin also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 21201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000940

ENCLOSURE: 01

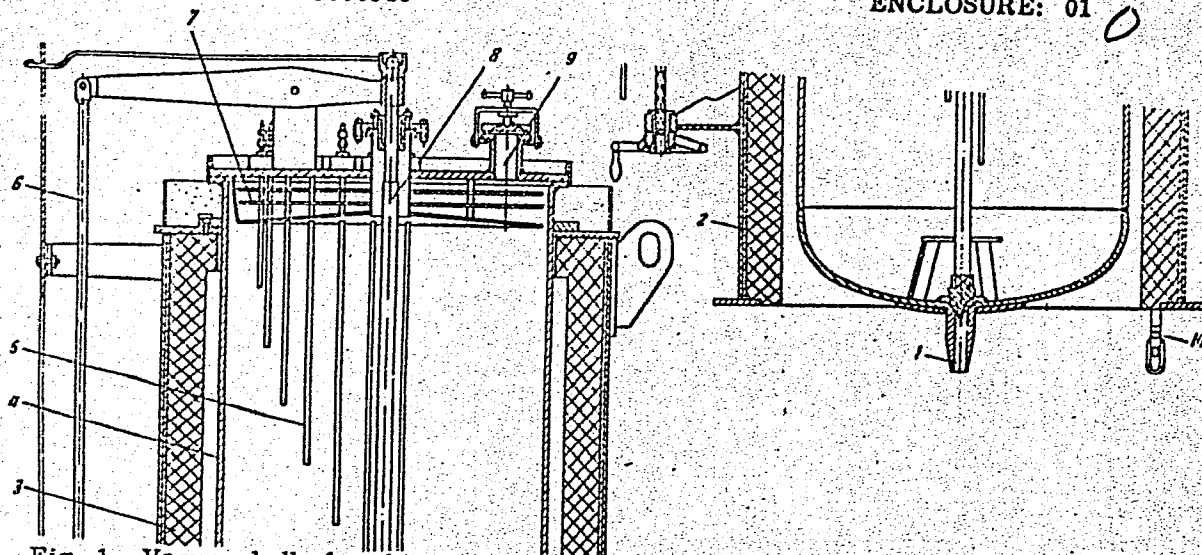


Fig. 1. Vacuum ladle for charging magnesium into the reactor: 1. overflow pipe, 2. lining; 3. lining; 4. crucible; 5. level gage; 6. drive of shut-off device; 7. shield; 8. rod; 9. hatch for sampling; 10. device for fastening intake pipe.

Carc 3/3

RODYAKIN. V. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the processes of production of lead-calcium alloys by carbide-heat and electrolytic methods." Alma-Ata, 1959. 11 pp with drawings (Acad Sci K^o SSR. Inst of Metallurgy and Concentration), 200 copies (KL, 43-59, 125)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Electrode processes in the electrolytic preparation of lead-
calcium alloys. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. met. obog. i ognep.
no. 1:40-55 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Lead alloys--Electrometallurgy)

L 3975⁵-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(b) Pr-4/PS-4/Pu-4
IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4047423

S/0136/64/000/010/0045/0047 ⁴⁹/₅

AUTHORS: Andreyev, A.Ye.; Rodyakin, V.V.; Vaynshteyn, G.M.; Kargin, V.M.; Brodskiy, E.Ye.; Boyko, Yu.N.; Tkalich, V.S.; Khabarova, N. P.

TITLE: Changes in magnesium quality during the refining process ¹/₆

SOURCE: Tsvetny*ye metally*, no. 10, 1964, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, oxygen, chlorine, impurity, magnesium,
flux refinement, recovery, transport

ABSTRACT: The method of oxygen and nitrogen control in magnesium was used to assess the effectivity of removing admixtures. Flux refining was employed and specimens taken from two cells of each electrolyzer as well as before and after refining and 15 to 20 min settling. The quality of refined Mg did not differ substantially from that of the crude ore. The amounts of Fe in Mg changed negligibly and the higher content in the crude product was attributed to the drastic temperature drop that accompanies the transport of the metal to the refining furnaces. Neither did chlorine undergo any major changes and the proposed process did not affect the quality

Card 1/2

L 39755-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047423

of the metal with respect to chlorine. Thus, the authors were able to retain the original level of oxygen and nitrogen in Mg by combining the proper temperature conditions with flux refining and settling time. The combined refining process is recommended until the transport of crude Mg is improved at which time it will become possible to use crude Mg as a reducing agent. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

SOV/136-58-8-5/27

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V.V.

TITLE: Metal Losses in Slags in Shaft Lead-Smelting (Poteri metallov so shlakami shakhtnoy svintsovoy plavki).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr.8, pp.21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author maintains that, contrary to the views of B.V. Lipin (Ref.1), the method of settling is suitable for studying the form in which the metal is lost in slag and describes his own work using settling. This work, in which A.Berezin, Yu.Medel'tsev, N.Tagirov, and N.Kashcheyev participated, was carried out at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk lead works. Slag samples were taken from the electrically heated settlers by direct removal with a multiple-cup sampler (Fig.1) which gives a series of samples from varying depths, or by a cylinder placed in the ladle. The two methods gave the same picture of chemical composition variation with depth, but analysis and visual and microscopic examination of solidified and vertically sectioned (Fig.3) cylinder samples did not agree as regards the presence of lead. The author discusses these results and concludes that the size of suspended lead

Card 1/3

SOV/136-58-8-5/27

Metal Losses in Slags in Shaft Lead-Smelting.

droplets in the slag and matte increases with increasing separation of magnetite and zinc sulphide. He confirmed his conclusions on the mechanism of lead losses by centrifuging (Fig.4) 50-60-grain samples at 1150, 1200 and 1300°C and 1400 and 2300 revolutions per minute for 15-20 minutes. Results of analyses of slag samples before and after centrifuging at 1200°C and 1400 rpm (Table 1) show that 96% of Pb and 87% Cu were removed; for 1300°C and 1400 rpm the figures rose to 98% Pb and 92% Cu; at 1150°C they were 91% Pb and 74% Cu. Increasing the speed of revolution to 2300 rpm increased removal by 5-2%. At the suggestion of Prof.V.D. Ponomarev electrophoresis was tried with 80-100-grain samples. The graphite bottom of the corundum crucible served as the anode, a dipping graphitized electrode as the cathode. After passing current at an anode density of 2 amps/cm² for 15 min the anode and cathode lead contents were 4.58 and 1.32% and the copper 1.23 and 0.30%, the initial values being 2.20 and 0.54%, respectively (Table 2). The author suggests that this method should be applicable.

Card 2/3

Metal Losses in Slags in Shaft Lead-Smelting.

SOV/136-58-8-5/27

in practice and that further research be done on it.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

1. Lead ores--Processing
2. Furnaces--Performance
3. Slags--Sampling
4. Slags--Test results

Card 3/3

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(Calcium carbide)

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Discussion of Professor V.I. Smirnov's book, "Shaft furnaces in the metallurgy of nonferrous metals." TSvet. met. 30 no.4:82-84 Ap '57
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Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 14 p.(Tarif-
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